



Regensburg Model United Nations

Code: DR/1/3

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

1 *The General Assembly,*

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3 *Expressing its appreciation* that nuclear disarmament is a major priority for the United Nations,

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5 *Alarmed* by the remaining existence of approximately 14,000 warheads according to the International
6 Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), which requires multilateral approaches and consensus-
7 seeking on an international level,

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9 *Concerned* about the immense threat of nuclear weapons for human life in all countries around the world
10 and guided by Article III of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

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12 *Acknowledging* the London Convention, which blacklists certain waste materials from being dumped into
13 water bodies and addresses the special handling of others,

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15 *Recognizing* the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) as one of the core multilateral treaties
16 made heretofore that bans all nuclear testing, for both civilian and military purposes, in all environments,

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18 *Taking into account* the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as one of the most
19 important milestones towards Nuclear Disarmament and International Security,

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21 *Also bearing in mind* the IAEA safety standards, which define specific safety requirements in order to
22 ensure the protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property when handling radioactive
23 waste,

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25 *Stressing* the essential role of the United Nations (UN) stated in Article I of the Charter of the UN to
26 “maintain international peace and security”,

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27 *Highly acknowledging* the already existing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, which have been securing
28 peace for the longest time by banning the use, development or deployment of nuclear weapons in a given
29 area,

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31 *Believing* in the regional approach which proved to be efficient by the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone
32 Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), the Latin American Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Tlateloco)
33 and the Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok),

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35 *Reiterating* its support for the establishment of a Middle Eastern Zone free of nuclear weapons and
36 further welcoming all initiatives, negotiations and recommendations that are aimed towards realizing this
37 goal,

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39 *Reconfirming* its support for the Political Declaration of the 2019 Conference on the Establishment of a
40 Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction,

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42 *Considering* the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZOPACAS), which aims to promote
43 cooperation and maintenance of peace and security in the South Atlantic Region,

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- 45 1. *Calls upon* closer cooperation with the nuclear-technology possessing Member States, the
46 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Member States that want to pursue nuclear energy
47 for civil use in the:
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- 49 a. Medical sector;
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 - 51 b. Agricultural sector;
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 - 53 c. Energy sector;
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- 55 2. *Emphasizes* the necessity to treat toxic, nuclear waste according to the IAEA safety standards on the
56 transport, safekeeping and disposal of radioactive waste specifically on land and the duty of all
57 Member States to act in regards to the London Convention and refrain from dumping toxic and
58 nuclear solids and discharging hazardous effluents into any water body;
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- 60 3. *Recommends* the United Nations Disarmament Commission to further monitor the amount and status
61 of nuclear warheads and report to the Security Council every five years in order to have a sustainable
62 world peace by
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- 64 a. Sending international experts in the field of nuclear technology to the nuclear weapon states,
65 that inspect the status of the non-deployed nuclear weapons;
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 - 67 b. Mandating official United Nations representatives with the monitoring of the number of
68 nuclear weapons and controlling the number of nuclear warheads;
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 - 70 c. Tracking nuclear disarmament progress on a national, regional and international level by
71 using IAEA databases in order to make such information accessible to all involved Member
72 States and Organizations;
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- 74 4. *Draws attention* to the obligation of all Member States of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones to refrain from
75 testing, developing, acquiring, possessing and actively using any kind of atomic weapon in any
76 context;
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- 78 5. *Endorses the call* for the extension of existing Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and the creation of other
79 Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones such as, but not limited to:
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- 81 a. A South Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone;
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 - 83 b. An East Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone;
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- 85 6. *Further recommends* the creation of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East including:
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- 87 a. All members of the Arab League, that are not currently part of the African Nuclear-Weapon-
88 Free Zone, as defined by the *Treaty of Pelindaba*;
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 - 90 b. The Islamic Republic of Iran;
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 - 92 c. Israel;
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 - 94 d. The Republic of Turkey;
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- 96 7. *Suggests* the implementation of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone on the European continent
97 considering:
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- 99 a. The European verification framework stated by the European Atomic Energy Community
100 (EURATOM) and the international supervision system of the IAEA;

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- b. The willingness of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as signatures on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and leading NATO members, of reducing their nuclear arsenal;
 - c. The importance of the gradual removal of non-European nuclear arsenal to ensure the above suggested goal;
 - d. The establishment of an ad hoc group or special committee to observe the process of disarmament as stated in Article 13, paragraph 1a, of the Charter of the United Nations;
8. *Encourages* all Member States to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT);
9. *Requires* all nuclear states to disarm:
- a. 15 % of their nuclear warheads by the year 2030 compared to the amount of nuclear weapons in 2020;
 - b. 25 % of their nuclear warheads by the year 2040 compared to the amount of nuclear in weapons in 2020;
 - c. 50 % of their nuclear warheads by the year 2050 compared to the amount of nuclear weapons in 2020;
 - d. 75 % of their nuclear warheads by the year 2060 compared to the amount of nuclear weapons in 2020.